THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1117.] SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

1300 Pieces of

13 NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to
JOHN HENRY.
Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

GRAND & INGENIOUS

Fire Works.

MONS. DURIEUX having at length compleated his Fire Works upon the elegant and extensive scale which he at first contemplated, now respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and Manchester, as well as the public in general, that he is prepared to exhibit them on Saturday evening next the 25th inst. in the Hay Market Gardens, at which period he hopes to be honoured with their patronage, as he can assure them on his part, that nothing shall be wanting to display his works in their most brilliant manner.

Hay Market, June 21st, 1803.

Judge Davis's Address,

Concluded from our last.

There was one other instance in which I thought the western people, were refused a reasonable indulgence, to wit: As the government could not or did not protect us in the enjoyment of the right of deposit at Orleans, and as our produce without it must perish on our hands, and of course the farmer be without money to pay his taxes; I introduced a resolution to suspend a collection of taxes due the United States in the western country until the port was restored. This resolution was rejected by the committee of ways and means—although a similar indulgence had been granted to the merchants of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.

The salt spring in the Indiana Territory has lately been obtained by treaty from the Indians, and the government proposes to have the salt works at that place carried on at its own expence, and to sell the salt at half a dollar per bushel at the lich. The president being determined to break down the monopoly of salt in this country, and Congress, by law, gave 3,000 dollars to set the works in motion.

The western members and the members from Georgia united in petitioning the President to hold a treaty with the Greek Indians for the purpose of obtaintaining leave to cut a road from Danville, in this state, through Tennessee, and to Augusta in Georgia, in order to facilitate the communication between the people of those states.

Our revenue from commerce is in an unprecedented state of prosperity. Upwards of twelve millions of dollars were received into the Public treasury in the last year, ending the 20th of September, 1802; a sum greater by about two millions of dollars, than was ever before received with the aid of excises and stamp duties.—This has enabled the government to meet with regularity all the current demands against it—and also to pay nine millions of dollars in discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt, besides 1,287,000 dollars.—In addition to this, the secretary of the treasury assures us, that unless some unforeseen calamity shall befall us, there will be no necessity for increasing the public burthen by additional taxation.

The sum necessary to meet the current expences of the government this year, is 2,650,000 dollars. About the time Mr. Jefferson came into office, the current expences of the government was near 3 times that sum. The warfare in which we were engaged with Tripoli, is not yet terminated. Some armed vessels are continued in the Mediterranean sea, for the purpose of protecting our commerce in that quarter.

The late peace in Europe has had a material effect on our exports—The value of exports from the United States, in the year 1801, was ninety three millions of dols—for 1802 it was 71,857,144 dollars—a sum less by near 20,000,000 dollars, than the preceding year. This diminution of exports appears to have taken place in the middle and southern states (Georgia excepted) while the eastern states have rather gained in their aggregate for the last year. This may be accounted for in two ways—1st, a reduction of the price of the staple commodities in the middle and southern states, (except Georgia) while those of the eastern states have kept up their former price: 2dly, there being a great number of vessel owners in the eastern states, so that their produce finds its way to market sooner and with more ease than the other states, and because they have their carrying trade in their own hands, while the other states are dependant on vessel owners from abroad to take their produce to a market. I think our national prosperity has grown fast under the administration of Mr. Jefferson. The farmer and laborer relieved from taxation, enjoy the fruit of their industry—our manufactories daily increasing—our national debt melting away by the help of commerce—federalism almost destroyed, and the violence of party in society considerably lessened.

It has been reported that I had declined being a candidate for the next Congress, with a view of favouring the election of gen. Adair. I declare that I had no such view—I wish to see independent men elected to the next Congress—men who, regardless of the charge of federalism, will firmly contend for the rights of the western people.

I wish to see those men elected members who will view with becoming jealousy the growing influence of the great states of New York and Virginia, in the councils of the nation.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
I am, my fellow citizens,
Your obedient servant,
THO. T. DAVIS.

SALEM, June 10—Capt. William Tuck writes us from St. Thomas's, May 16, that the alarm of war from Europe agitates also the West Indies. Capt Candfield, of Seabrook (Conn.) had that morning arrived from Barbadoes, which he left on the 10th; and informed that a sloop of war from England arrived at Barbadoes on the 7th, with dipatches; in consequence of which, the Governor immediately issued circular letters to all the officers of that Island, to put the island, troops and militia in all possible order for immediate defence; that all the men of war an that station put to sea on the 9th; and that an impress of seamen had taken place the same day. A vessel which arrived at St. Thomas's the 25th, from Gaudaloupe, reported, that island had received orders from Bonaparte, similar to those of the British government to their Colonies,

NEW-YORK, June 14.

IMPORTANT—The last Boston Gazette cautains the following from a respectable House at Bordeaux, under date of

"*May 5.*

"You will expect to hear some news on the prevailing topic of the day. We remain in the same unsettled state, as when you left us. A letter, however, which I have this moment received from Skipwith, states as follows:—The ultimatum of the British Government is now with Lord Whitworth; a very few days will therefore determine the question of Peace and war.

"In addition to the above, Grammont, an eminent merchant in this place, received an extra courier last evening, by which we learn, that Bonaparte has rejected the ultimatum, and dispatched his confidential Aid to London with *his* ultimatum; and that Lord Whitworth, at the departure of the courier, was packing up his things. In fact, it is now concluded on, that war is inevitable.

"While writing, several letters are received from brokers at Paris, which state, *that War is the order of the day.*"

To the above, the Boston Chronicle adds, "The gentleman added by way of postscript to his letter, My partner has just come in, and says two Expresses have just arrived from Paris from two of the first banking houses there, and it is now currently reported, that WAR is certain."

Captain Brown, of the brig union, from New-Orleans, informs that he left that place on the 16th ult. a few days previous to which, the magazine, stores, &c. had been given up by the Spaniards to the officer appointed for that purpose by the French Government. On the 1st of June, in lat. 23, 18, capt. Brown spoke the brig John and Mary, Pervis, of Charleston, out 10 days from New-Orlerns, bound to Havre, who reported that the right of deposit was restored to the Americans on the 17th of May. Off the Havanna, on the 28th May, was informed by the captain of the schr. Betsey, from Jamaica, bound to Salem, that he had received intelligence from a vessel from Havanna, that that port was open for the admission of flour in American vessels, and that it was selling at 50 dollars per barrel.

June 15.

Yesterday afternoon, from one to half an hour after three o'clock, we experienced a very heavy storm of thunder, lightning and rain. The large brick dwelling house in Pine-street, occupied by Comfort Sands, Esq was struck by the lightning, which shattered one of the chimnies, and in its progress destroyed a part of the roof, shivered two of the rafters, tore off the casing of the door in its descent, and broke the stone steps. None of the family received any injury.

The ship Philadelphia, arrived in the Delaware on Saturday, left Antwerp on the 4th May. At that period immediate war was the prevailing opinion. The First Consul was hourly expected at Antwerp, where splendid preparations were making for his reception, and for the review of a large army cantoned in the neighbourhood. The general belief (no doubt artificially encouraged) was that a descent would be made upon England from the Dutch coast. British cruisers crowded the North Sea and the Channel, and impressments were carrying on among the British merchantmen with all the ardour of an actual state of war.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

(From New Orleans.)

MAY 18.—"You will no doubt learn with pleasure that the right of deposit, of which the Americans had been unjustly deprived, is re-established on its former footing, and we hope all apprehensions of a rupture will vanish. The French troops are daily expected to take possession of the country, and what alterations they may make is uncertain. The slip of country from Ibberville river to the line, including Manchac and Battan Route, is not ceded to France, nor will it be delivered up till further orders from court; Mobile and Pensacola are also retained by the Spaniards.

"We refer you to the annexed prices current of our exports:—

Cotton, American,	17 cents per lb.	
Spanish,	16	
Tobacco, cwt.	5 dolls. to	5 50
Sugar,	6	6 50
Flour, bbl.	6	7
Pork,	10	
Beef,	8	

Another report of War!

The following particulars are from Lang and Co's N. Y. Gazette of yesterday. They were communicated by captain Brown, of the brig Union of this port, in 27 days from Natchez.

"Spoke, off the Mariel Tables, a Spanish brig 58 days from Barcelona, the captain of which said that he had a few days before spoken two American ships from Amsterdam. They informed that war had commenced between England, France and Holland!

"Off Havanna spoke the brig John and Mary, Purnis. Capt. P. informs us, that the day before he left the Belise, a vessel arried there from Jamaica after a short passage, and brought intelligence that, war had actually commenced between England and France—and that the French and English fleets had met—that five sail of French ships of the line were taken—and that a hot press had commenced at Jamaica.

"Off Havanna, and afterwards, off the Capes of Florida, saw a large ship with jury masts in tow of two schooners, which we since learned was the ship Kingston, of London, from Jamaica, having lost her mast off Cape Antonia. One of the towing schooners was the Supply, of New-York. It is expected the Kingston will be brought into this port the ensuing week as it was their intention to come in here.

"The port of New Orleans was opened to Americans on the 20th of May by proclamation, in consequence of an express from General Wilkinson.—Freight at New Orleans 21-2 cents per lb.—Cotton very dull.

"Passengers in the Union, Mr. Walter Burling and family, Tobias Brasher, Mr. James Andrews, Mr. Windsor, ad six in the steerage."

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

The attention of the people of this country, has been for some time past strongly attracted to European politics. The hostile preparations on the part of Great Britain and of France, clearly indicated that a serious dispute existed between the parties which they possibly might be compelled to decide by the sword. The causes which have produced the differences, between the two countries, are not yet certainly known; neither of the parties having thought proper to make any official disclosure of their views. Every one has therefore been left to form his own opinion, as to the real object of dispute, and of course the conjectures on this subject have been various and uncertain. Malta, Switzerland, and Louisiana have each been spoken of as the bone of contention; nor is the supposition entirely destitute of probability, that the armaments have been occasioned by a wish on the part of Great Britain to give a timely check to the colossal power of France, which has become so mighty as to endanger the liberties and independence of Europe. It would ill befit us, placed as we are at such a distance from the scene of contention, and almost hid in the mountains of Frederick, to attempt to penetrate into the mysteries of European cabinets, and offer any opinion as to the real points of discussion, or the probable result of the negociation now pending between them. But whatever they may be or however they may terminate, the evident anxiety of all descriptions of persons in the United States, shews incontestibly that all confidence is lost in our rulers, and that we are compelled to look for security and protection, not in the energy and wisdom of our government, but in the jealousy and opposition of the powers of Europe. There is no American, who does not wish and hope that the British government, may have determined not to suffer the French to take possession of Louisiana, and that they may insist upon a recession of that country to Spain, or upon some other arrangement by which France would be prevented from erecting a power which might soon subvert the liberties of the United States.—There is no one who does not suppose, that Louisiana, may *possibly* be the cause of the existing dispute between France and England, and that the latter is sufficiently interested in excluding the French from this quarter of the globe, to make the proposed settlement of Louisiana, a cause of serious quarrel. And yet the interest which Great Britain can feel, is trifling compared to that of the United States. *Their* power might be lessened, *their colonies* might be endangered by the neighbourhood of a restless and warlike people. But *our all* is at stake. Our existence as a nation is put to hazard.—And yet our government dares not step forth and boldly assert our rights. It dares not seize the golden opportunity of fixing our safety upon an immovable basis. It dares not even trust the American people with a knowledge of the measures it has pursued. And shutting itself up in darkness, the money of the people is lavished away, to buy perhaps a temporary, precarious and disgraceful tranquility which will only invite a repetition of insult and oppression. At the head of a patriotic, brave, and enterprising people, a President of the United States ought to make the powers of the world respect our rights. We ought not to lean for support on the staff of England or France, nor ought we to depend on their justice or solicit their compassion. Let us look to *ourselves* for protection. But even at the distance of three thousand miles, Mr. Jefferson, seems to tremble before the superior genious of Bonaparte. We have known better times. When Washington stood at the helm of the Government and the British unjustly plundered our ships,—it is true, he sent an Ambassador to England to demand reparation. But the measures he at the same time, took at home proved that if our just demands were refused, we would redress ourselves. The consequence was that our rights were acknowledged, and our losses compensated. When in the administraon of Mr. Adams, similar injuries were received from France, the government of the United States, again evinced by its conduct, a determination to *enforce* their just claims, if their peaceable complaints were disregarded. But now when one of our rivers is blocked up, when the President tells us that it is the act, (the *unauthorised* act, he is pleased to call it) of an officer of the *Spanish* government, behold an Ambassador is dispatched *to France* with *two millions* of dollars in his pocket, and if his entreaties and his money are both ineffectual, the conduct of Mr. Jefferson shews that he is resolved on submission. No single measure has been taken by our government to meet an unfavourable answer from France.—Such is the pusillanimous humiliated aspect, which our feeble administration exposes to the European powers. Contrast this conduct with the shameful persecution of those American citizens, and revolutionary soldiers who have dared to oppose Mr. Jefferson's exaltation to the Presidency. There, he has punished with unrelenting vengeance—with want, with beggary, and with ruin when he had the power of inflicting it. But all the *energy* of the *hero*, seems to be exhausted in the gratification of *private* revenge; and the insults and injuries offered to his country are submitted to with all the *meekness* of *Philosophy* and are incapable of ruffling, for a moment, the tranquil mind of the *philosopher*.

From a Charleston paper of the 4th inst.

The brig Adventure, Jones, from Trinidad, for that port, foundered on the 16th May, about 8 o'clock in the evening, a little to the southward of Charleston bar. The brig immediately sunk; and it is feared that all the crew, (except the captain) consisting of 11 persons perished. Capt. Jones fortunately got hold of a large wooden gun, on which he was tossed about during the whole of that night, until 6 o'clock the succeeding evening; when nearly exhausted, he was picked up by the brig Nancy, Cook, bound from St. Kitt's to Providence, R. I. which, having sprung a leak, was steering for St. Mary's; but unable to make that port, put into Savannah on the 23d ult. where she landed capt. Jones, and where she was condemned as unfit for sea. It is worthy of remark, that while capt. Jones was floating on the frail bark to which he was indebted for his preservation, he was twice attacked by a large shark—and, an astonishing fact, with no weapons of defence, he repulsed him, by shouting, and by repeated blows with his feet.

On Wednesday the 8th inst. the Senate of the state of Massachusetts were engaged in discussing the subsequent report:—

"The committee of both Houses, to whom was referred a letter of the President of the United States of Feb. 1803, addressed to His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth, and communicated by him to the legislature, accompanied by a report of a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States and a resolution of the House, founded on the report, in which the President was requested to urge on the State Governments the importance of the most vigorous exertions to carry into effect the militia system adopted by the National Legislature:

"*Report the following Resolutions:*

"RESOLVED, That His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief be requested to write to the President of the United States, and assure him, that the Legislature of Massachusetts are strongly impressed with the importance and necessity of a well organized and disciplined militia; that they ever have and shall continue to consider it among their first duties to exercise the powers reserved to them by the Constitution of the United States on this subject, in such a manner as best to effect the great purposes of its establishment; That the expediency of revising the laws relative to it, will claim their serious consideration, and their object will be to make every improvement which the nature and importance of the subject may require, in conformity to the system adopted by the General Government: That the Legislature of Massachusetts receive with great satisfaction the sentiments expressed by the President and the House of Representatives of the United States, on a subject, in which the independence and safety of our country are so essentially interested.

"RESOLVED, That His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief be likewise requested in the General Orders to the Militia, to communicate the substance of the resolution, and the manner in which it has been enforced by the President of the United States, that the officers and soldiers may be informed how important their station is considered, and inspired with ambition always to merit the appointment of the Government and the confidence of their fellow citizens."

The question on this report was taken by yeas and nays, and it was determined not to accept it. *Yeas*—Hon. Messrs. Bacon, Coffin, Maynard, Ellis, Dillingham, Hill, Hildreth, Bidwell, Woodman, Howe, Chandler, Tilden—12.—*Nays*—Hon. Messrs. Thompson, Bigelow, Jones, Hayward, Brigham, Hale, Mason, Starkweather, Tudor, Titcomb, Storer, Cushing, Pickman, Spooner, Heard, Henry, Hooker, Tying—18. [The house concurred in the decission of the Senate—82 to 67.]

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. XVI.)

Concerning Mr. GALLATIN *and the sale of the* BANK STOCK.

The credulous and thorough paced demo. will endeavor to defend the party against the destruction which it merits, by asking, why should so many individuals, many of whom are admitted to possess honor and integrity, become the despicable dupes or humble partizans of such men and such measures? I well know that this has been said, and I have no doubt it will be often urged and repeated, not only from habit, but because it is the last, nay the very last resource to which they are driven. To answer this question with perspicuity and candour, it would be necessary to bear in full upon each individual; it would be necessary to draw the portrait of that individual; it would be necessary to descend to personal minutiæ, which I have, except as to Gallatin himself, avoided. I shall therefore forbear. I shall leave it to the reader, whoever he is, and to whatever district, or to whatever party or persuasion he may belong, to make his own investigations and conclusions. Let him, if he can obtain one, examine a circular letter, so far as it respects this subject, with the whole scope of these publications. In every instance in which the circular letter departs essentially in its information, the reader may assure himself that to such extent it is deceptious.

It is a high accusation to charge the representatives of the people with deception. I do not mean to say that it is, in all cases, or even in many cases, wilful; though in some I know that it is. It has frequently proceeded from an implicit and erroneous faith, which many members have given to others, and which they have ingrafted upon a false confidence in some other. In the case now before us, I trace with ease the whole tissue of blunders to Gallatin himself. It is to disentangle the community from his dark and dreaful designs—it is to shew him, in some degree, as he is; that I have thought so much—compared so much—written so much—and have finally sealed his doom with a denunciation which I well know will never be obliterated until the whole community, a few partizans and infuriated zealots excepted, shall demand and shall enforce his political downfall and destruction. Time itself will pass away—light and transient circumstances will be forgotten—but the deeds of this man will grow blacker, and look more tremendous, as they grow older; the mind, astonished and appalled, will retrace the scenes of desolation, and the deeds of imposition, which have been meditated or perpetrated by him; it will mingle in its feelings the sensations of terror with those of joy, and will not fail to level, with increased energy, the whole artillery of discontent, disgust and revenge.

Let it be recollected that Gallatin has been accused as an active agent in the Pennsylvania insurrection. The resolutions of the meeting, of which he was secretary, have been frequently alluded to. The following is a copy of those resolutions. They speak loudly and plainly. All those who have defended their Messiah by denial, will now be obliged to seek some other excuse. Another excuse will, no doubt, be found. In the mean time, people who love to know the truth, may depend that the following is accurate:—

Pittsburg, August 6.—At a meeting of a number of respectable inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania, held at Redstone, Old Fort, on the 27th July, 1791,

Edward Cook, in the Chair,

1st. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the duty laid by congress on spiritous liquors, distilled from the produce of the United States, is unequal in its operation, immoral in its effects, dangerous to liberty, and especially oppressive and injurious to the inhabitants of the western country.

2. Resolved, That it be recommended to the electors of each election district, in the several counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Allegheny, to meet on the third Tuesday of August next, at the places of holding their annual elections, and there to choose not more than three representatives, for their district, to form a county meeting.

That the representatives thus chosen, do meet at the seat of justice of their county respectivel, on the fourth Tuesday in August next, and, having fairly collected the sense of the people, within their respective counties, shall respectively choose, out of their own body, three members, to form a general committee.

That the members thus chosen by the several county committees, shall meet on the first Tuesday of September next, at the house of Mr. Tannehill, in the town of Pittsburg, and there draw up, and publish in the Pittsburg Gazette, a set of resolutions expressing the sense of their constituents, on the subject of the excise law.

That the said general committee, if in their opinion it should be necessary, shall draw up an address to the legislature of the United States, on this subject, wherein they will express the sense of their constituents, with decency and firmness.

That they shall also draw up, and communicate, a circular letter, and general address, to the neighbouring counties in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling upon them for exertion in a cause which is common.

Signed by order of the meeting,

ALBERT GALLATIN, Clerk.

Pittsburg, Aug. 27. At a meeting of sundry inhabitants of the Western Counties of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburgh, August 22, 1794, the following Report of the Committee was unanimously adopted:

Strongly impressed with a sense of the fatal consequences that must attend an excise; convinced that a tax upon liquors which are the common drink of a nation, operates in proportion to the number, and not to the wealth of the people, and of course is unjust in itself, and oppressive upon the poor; taught by the experience of other countries, that internal taxes upon consumption, from the very nature, never can effectually be carried into operation, without vesting the officers appointed to collect them with powers more dangerous to the civil rights of freemen, and must in the end destroy the liberties of every country in which they are introduced; feeling that the late excise law of Congress, upon the present circumstances of our agriculture, or want of markets, and the scarcity of a circulating medium, will bring immediate distress and ruin on the Western Country: We think it is our duty to persist in our remonstrances to Congress, and in every other legal measure that may obstruct the operation of the law, until we are able to obtain its repeal.

Therefore resolved, that David Bradford, James Marshall, *Albert Gallatin*, Peter Lisle, and David Phillips, be appointed for the purpose of drawing a remonstrance to Congress, stating our objections against the law that imposes a duty upon spirituous liquors distilled within the United States, and praying for a repeal of the same; and that the Chairman of the Meeting be directed to sign the same in the name of the Meeting, to take proper measures to have it presented to Congress at their next Session.

Resolved, That in order that our measures may be carried on with regularity and concert, that William Wallace (here follow 20 other names) be respectively appointed Committees of Correspondence for the counties of Fayette, Washington, and Allegany, and it shall be their duty to correspond together, and with such Committees as shall be appointed for the same purpose in the county of Westmorland, or with any Committees of a similar nature that may be appointed in other parts of the United States; and also, if found necessary, to call together general meetings of the people in their respective counties, or conferences of the several committees.

And whereas some men may be found among us, so far lost to every sense of virtue and feeling for the distresses of this country, as to accept offices for the collection of this duty:

Resolved, therefore, That in future we will consider such persons *as unworthy of our friendship, have no intercourse or dealings with them, and withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon those duties, that, as men and fellow-citizens, we owe to each other, and upon all occasions treat them with the contempt they deserve*; and that it be, and it is, hereby most earnesly recommended to the *people at large*, to follow the same line of conduct towards them.

On motion resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be signed by the chairman, and attested by the clerk.

JOHN CANNON, chairman.

(Attest) *Albert Gallatin*, clerk.

Honest and candid men, of all parties, are requested to pause a little. They are also requested to weigh the consequences which might have ensued from these resolutions. There certainly never was a bolder or more inflamable attempt to create a general and active rebellion against government. Nor were the insurgents satisfied with this. The leaders were resolved to *stop all intercourse, and even to withhold the comforts of life.*—This is going much further than the belligerent nations of Europe think of.—Gallatin & Co. were disposed to insure their success even by extermination. Hard hearted and cruel men! and yet this is HE, concerning whom members of congress have said and written so many commendations, and to whose mad they have humbled the majority of the people by their own servile submission; for whose preservation they have prostrated, not only their own political characters, but have also sacrificed the reputation of their country.

Thus having thought, thus having written—recollecting nothing which I ought to add, nothing which I chuse to expunge, I now drop the curtain, as to Mr. Gallatin; and wish from my heart it could be forever. No! this will not—cannot—must not be—unless, indeed, my eyes should grow dim, my ears lose their powers, and all the faculties of my soul should be either changed, suspended, or lost.

It may perhaps be alledged that I expect something from the public for having written so many columns for the purpose of giving information. It would be an idle expectation. The party which now possesses the resources of government, see in these columns nothing but hostility and opposition. There then remains the only reward which I have sought, and that is, the consciousness of having communicated to my fellow citizens some important truths, the knowledge of which was and is essential to their interests; truths which were not communicated by their representatives. Yes, it is an open and avowed hostility, predicated upon the belief, that the measures which have been pursued, and are yet contemplated, will be greatly injurious to the happiness and respectability of our country; it is a hostility, which has not descended to the petty motives of personal dislike or private revenge; nor do I seek so much to weaken the popularity of the ruling party, as I do to impress proper principles and dignified sentiments on the minds of my fellow citizens, of all opinions, parties and classes.

These columns have been written as time passed on. They do not possess all the essentials which critics seek in composition. Sometimes written from memory, and often in haste, I cannot pretend to any other merit than that which belongs to the conscious pride and exultation of having written with sincerity and truth: Yes, with truth which invites and defies contradiction.

Let me then entreat you, fellow citizens, to pause—to look—to listen—to examine the bold defiances which I have hurl'd in the very teeth of popularity and power; power which I have not hesitated to say has been procured by falsehood, and which I believed would be supported by fraud. I have said the first, because I knew it; and I have urged the last, because I believed it.

Having thus discharged a solemn duty which I owed to my own conscience and to my fellow citizens, it will not be in my power to recall what I have done; nor could I, even though willing, lessen the effects. Every endeavor to extenuate would afford a new cause for reflection, and reflection alone is necessary to establish beyond contradiction all, nay more than all, which I have written. Whenever the people at large shall examine the past, shall see things as they are, and shall for a moment raise the curtain of futurity, their indignation will rise like a tempest, and will be be buried like a thunderbolt. It will then be more difficult to restrain and preserve them in the paths of moderation, than it has yet been to withdraw them from the trammels of delusion.

As to these transactions, there might be no end of writing and talking. Every enquiry will increase our detestation;—every excuse will open a new occasion for reply and for victory. I shall, nevertheless, drop the curtain; not because the subject is exhausted, but because I believe that enough has been said to convince all those who have not shut their eyes and ears against demonstration itself; or who have not locked up their understandings, or yielded their judgments and opinions to unprincipled and ambitious demagogues and intriguers, or have adopted the visionary schemes of impracticable theories; theories which are only fitted for the closet of the philopher; which, like the songs of the syren, allure and mislead, and with the aids of science and eloquence, hurry their victims into the arms of destruction, overwhelming every thing which is essential to the happiness and order of society, until at last, some aspiring chieftain may close the scene with the chains of slavery.

Here a new scene opens to our view. I wish that every eye would explore it. I wish it may be seen and surveyed as it is; because I believe that the terrors which would present themselves in thick array, would effect more than can be done by all the shafts of ridicule, the powers of argument, or the charms of eloquence, overwhelming the whole artillery of falsehood. FEDERALIST.

Concluded.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

IN answer to Mr. J. T. Callender, who has thought proper to advertise a long chain of falsehoods against me, in the three last publications of this paper, I shall endeavor to be as concise as possible, and I am confident that my answer will be plain and candid. I have shewn, in the Recorder of Saturday last, that his statement respecting his giving me receipts for only one hundred and twenty-one dollars, 22 cents, for subscription money which he had received, is false, and is proven upon oath, that the sum for which he has given me receipts for subscriptions only, was upwards of thirty dollars more than what he has advertised he had given me. I shewed that he advertised me for not settling the accounts, at the very time that those accounts were preparing for settlement, and long before the period arrived in which he agreed they were to be ready. I shewed what were his designs in such conduct. To all which Callender gave no answer, nor does he attempt to contradict one syllable. He only goes on to assert others, which are equally void of foundation. It would take me twenty times as much paper to explain the fallacy of such falsehoods, than it does him to tell them. Any thing is easily asserted, but it requires many words to explain, in contradiction.

Callender says that I have given away my property, to cheat my creditors. Let any one first look at the recorded deed, which Callender pretends to explain, and says, that he has "*read it but once, and slightly*," which is as much as to say, that he will have a future come off, when foiled in what he now asserts. Let any person, I say, look at the deed; then let them ask Mr. Pleasants what he will give for the half share of the Revised Code, and it would be his interest to give more than any other person: They will then find out whether Callender is speaking truth. This would take me half a day to explain. It is sufficient, also, for me to say, and I can prove it, that there has been a mutual friendship between me and Mr. Harris, for years past, and that he lent me considerable sums of money, at different periods, since our residence in this country; that I borrowed monies of him to establish and to support the Recorder, and my family, as well as to support C. himself. Mr. Harris requested a settlement. I knew that the expences of printing the Recorder were great; I therefore could not part with money; but satisfied him by securing to him the printing materials, and a share of the Revised Code. If any person supposes that Mr. Harris had not as much money, they are wrong informed. Mr. Harris, before he set off for America, had sales of his landed property at Garraway's Coffee-House, London. The last estate which he sold at Garraway's, I bid up, by his desire, as far as seven hundred and forty pounds sterling, and which sold for something more. This was on his coming to this country. Every one knows that he is an industrious man, and that he has made money since his residence here.

Mr. Callender says, that Mr. L. Wood called upon me to settle the books, and that he could settle them in two days. This is curious. Mr. L. Wood did call on me, on the Sunday previous to Callender's publication of this business, in the Gazette, but it was on the Sunday. This is a day on which I never do any business, if I can possibly avoid it. But if this had been admitted, how could Mr. Wood perform two days work in one; for Mr. Wood declared that he could not come on the morrow, (which was Monday) or any day in the week. If any gentleman will call at this office to look at the accounts, he will soon be convinced that they are not to be settled in two days.

Again, he says, that a very experienced accomptant offered Pace, four days ago, to give a clear statement of the whole matter in two days. This is false. I can prove, by that very person, who is his friend, that his business was of a very different nature. That gentleman called upon me with a draught from Mr. Callender for something less than fifty dollars. I said that I had a suit against Mr. Callender, which would come on in November, and that he owed *me* money.

Mr. Callender declares that he sent a person to me for five hundred dollars. I should be glad to know who this person was, and upon what principle Mr. C. could even ask for such a sum. The reason that Mr. C. talks of the great quantities of money coming to him, is, because he knows that the public has an idea that this is a profitable paper. It has been no such thing. It is not always that which makes the most noise, turns out the most profitable. Ask any printer what profit can be made from a paper, once a week, after maintaining partners out of it, and when that paper is without advertisements, even though you should begin to reckon at the time when it is well established. He will tell you, it must bring two people in debt. It might do for one person. But it was Mr. C's. cunning to break off before it was possible to settle the accounts, in order to impress a wrong idea upon the public mind.

It would be an endless task to go thro' the round of his assertions. Suffice it to say, that they are palpable falsehoods.

H. PACE.

Richmond, June 23d, 1803.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A few Pipes of

Cogniac Brandy,

Of the first Quality—Fourth Proof.

Wm. WISEHAM.

June 20, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sloop Astria, Pryer, New-York.
President, Skudmore, Do.
L. Jim, Smith, Do.
Pilgrim, Bunker, Do.
Two Brothers, Tripp, West Point.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Caroline, Lewis, Philadelphia.
Sloop Astria, Pryer, New-York.

What is the reason that the quarrel between Duane, commonly called the Calcutta Poleman, and Gov. M'Kean, has been nipt in the bud? Who has interposed? Who has prevented the burst of democratic secrets which was to be expected in such a contest? Nobody, who knows M'Kean, will believe that he has given, or will give way. Every body who knows Duane, knows also, that he has not a sufficient stock of common sense, to know whether he should advance, stand, or retreat. 'Tis a pity that these idols of democracy, had not been permitted "*to manage their own affairs in their own way!*" There would have been, by this time, a charming battle of republican contradictions.

'Tis a very fortunate circumstance for Duane, during the hot weather, that the Governor of Pennsylvania has no right to send a man to prison. If this were otherwise, 'tis probable that the Calcutta Poleman would be glad to escape, as he did from Newgate, through the common sewer.

Gallatin's rupture with Du-Val, the comptroller, has terminated in an abortion. Why so? If the Messiah and his disciples quarrel so soon as to the Division of spoil, or the Division of power, which comes to the same thing, it is very evident that the followers will leave their standard. If Du-Val's personal and private integrity are equal to M'Kean's, Gallatin must give way. The CABAL perhaps has discovered this, and have told Gallatin what he ought to do. The truth will break out through all these clouds by and bye. *So may it be.*

The following paragraph, from the Aurora, was alluded to in our last. The remarks upon Mr. Davis's letter, and the personal abuse against himself, is no more than a continuation of the system, to which Duane, and many others, rigidly adhere. They are not satisfied with an unbridled privilege of propagating their plans of anarchy and schemes of demoralization, under the banners of presidential patronage—not satisfied with the benefits which they derive from the resources of an honest, generous and deluded people, but stand as centinels, watching the actions and words of every man, whose popularity or talents may injure their cause.

This is the way in which this unprovoked attack upon Mr. Davis may be accounted for—and it is by such means that the *organs* of the party expect to deter others from speaking their sentiments.

What sort of republicanism is that, which inhibits a man from speaking his sentiments, upon all political questions? What kind of principles are they, which are to prevent a member of congress from communicating to his constituents all that he knows, or believes? This appears to be the offence of Mr. Davis, and for this the Aurora and the National Intelligencer have opened their columns. The editors of these papers must possess considerable effrontery if they still believe, that the bold audaciousness of the one, and systematical deceptiousness of the other, are not too justly appreciated to leave any terrors or stings where they attack.

It is true that there are many men of excellent understandings, and very honest intentions, who are afraid to take the elevation which belong to truth and candour. They prefer to bear the self-reproach of giving countenance to men and things, which their judgments condemn, rather than expose their names to newspaper scurrility. To this there are exceptions. Mr. Davis, it seems, is condemned by the demoralizers as one. Surely his example will have some influence. It will teach others, who have fought under the democratic banners, to desert their standard, to espouse the cause of truth, virtue and justice.

THOMAS T. DAVIS, lately a representative in Congress from Kentucky, has published a circular letter in the *Palladium* of Franckfort, in which he undertakes to inform his constituents of a number of things—among others, that he is a good republican and a faithful representative—*one of which is as true*

as the other—that concerning New-Orleans, though the business was transacted with closed doors, he considers himself at liberty to speak of *what did not pass*, and accordingly he says he voted against several measures for which he *actually voted!* He says he did not believe that the suspension of the deposit was the act of the Intendant, and that he was therefore for taking possession of the island, and this is *one of the things that did not pass!* He said he was not in favor of sending an envoy, because a weak nation must beg its rights, and a strong one demand them, and of course the *taking* of the island was to prove our strength, and the sending an ambassador was only consistent with strength. He believes Mr. Monroe will return with the right restored, but he does not know how long before it will be again suspended, but we have *no therefore* for this *supposse*. Then we are told that he believes the government does not believe the shutting of the port the act of the Intendant, though they have declared they believed it; but Mr. Davis is famous for Rhadamontade, and he warns us that he means to tell us of what never happened! He talks of 80,000 militia, and says he did not vote for the law, but we *must believe that he did vote for it*, according to his own declaration and a pretty certain knowledge of the fact. He says he thinks it a violation of the constitution to place it in the power of the President to order out the militia, should occasion require it, but this we must believe, both by the contradiction of this declaration in his letter, and of his *votes* in this city, in 1797—8—9.—He believes both parties in Congress hypocrites—of course, that he was the only honest man among them! He believes that the former administration was too extravagant, and this too economical—the plain English of which is, that the former administration did not give him *any place*, and that the present gave him only a *judgeship* instead of the *governor's chair* of Indiana. He says he did not vote for a resolution introduced concerning New-Orleans, because he did not think it a proper time to declare a pacific disposition. This may be supposed to allude to the French or Spaniards, but the real meaning of Mr. Davis was to Mr. Randolph, who introduced the motion, and resolutions well known by all who have served Congress.—Again he talks of *national strength*, and argues that our sending an ambassador is a proof of our weakness, he then tells his former constituents that the Spaniards have given up New-Orleans to the French, though every body knows to the contrary.

Mr. Davis, after talking of his own patriotic and disinterested efforts—ventures to bestow some left haud praise on the administration, and with almost as much faculty in *blundering* as if he were one of those turbulent Irishmen of whom of 2,000,000 dollars was received into he had the modesty to say every thing but the truth. He says, "Upwards the treasury last year, a sum greater by 2,000,000 than ever was before received." Thus as Mr. Davis set out with telling every thing but what did happen, he is consistent, for if the amount received last year was so much more than before, the amount before must be *exactly nothing!* To wind up all, he tells his constituents that federalism is destroyed!!! and that he resigned his seat with *independent* views—and wished to see men in Congress regardless of federalism—men who will view with becoming jealousy the growing influence of New-York and Virginia in the councils of the nation. And this is the man who pretends to be a good citizen, and a friend to his country. It is certain that he has justified all that has been thought of him for seven years past by the republican party.

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The following paragraph is extracted from a Circular Letter from the Post-Master General to the Deputy Post-Masters throughout the United State, dated

General Post-Office, April 27, 1803.

"The failures of newspapers have always been subjects of complaint. In some instances evils have arisen from post-masters allowing people to read papers in their offices; This is altogether improper, it is necessary for the officers to desist from this practice, and they are hereby directed not to permit any person to read or handle the newspapers in their offices, but carefully to keep the same under lock, and deliver them to the proprietors when requested."

NEW-YORK, June 16.

Late and Important.

Captain Thompson, of the ship American, who arrived here yesterday in 30 days from Londonderry, informs, that there was a prospect of immediate war on his departure, which was on the 14th ult. —that the Channel fleet had sailed, with orders to blockade enemies ports—That on the 6th of May, Mr. Addington made a communication to the House of Commons, in which he mentioned, that Lord Whitworth was on his return to England —And on the same morning General Andreossi, the French Minister at the Court of London, had solicited Passports ts return to Paris—Captain Thompson further informs, that just before he sailed, the hottest press ever known in Ireland, had commenced at Londonderry—and that there was no doubt in the mind of any individual, of immediate hostilities.

Capt. Thompson, brought out a Londonderry papers of the 10th of May, containining London Extracts from the Courier of the 6th. As this paper was enclosed to a Mr. Wilson we could not obtain a perusal of it. This paper however states what we have mentioned above respecting Lord Whitworth and General Andreossi; and also says, that a letter from Lord Hawkesbury to the Lord Mayor of London, stating that the differences between England and France had been brought to an amicable adjustment, was posted at Lloyd's on the evening of the 5th of May. Inconsequence of which, 3 per cent. Consols rose from 63 to 70. The next morning it was discovered, that this letter was a forgery, and the Stock Brokers had offered a reward of 5000 guineas for detecting the imposter.

This paper also states, that Mr. Addington in his communication to Parliament, on Friday the 6th of May, recommended an adjournment of the House to the succeeding Monday, as it was not in his power to lay the necesary papers before them till Lord Whitworth's return to England, which was hourly expected.—The question of adjournment was opposed by Mr. Fox and others; and the debate on the subject continued on Friday evening when the Courier was put to press.

It will be observed, that the news of the sailing of the Channel fleet is verbal —But we believe it is entitled to the fullest credit—for it was obtained from a printer who was on board the American the day before she sailed, who mentioned that the London papers by that day's mail [they must have been the 8th of May] contained an account of the sailing of the Channel Fleet.

Just before Capt. Thompson sailed, he dined with the commander of an English frigate, who informed that the French coast was lined with British cruizers dispatched to watch the movements of the enemy. *M. Y. Gazette.*

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The ship American, captain Thompson, arrived at quarantine yesterday afternoon, in 28 days from Londonderry. She left there on the 15th May, and has furnished us with Irish papers to the 10th. In addition to the subjoined extracts, we have verbal information from Captain Thompson and Mr. William Stirling (who came passenger in the American) that the North and Channel Fleets were out, and had received orders to blockade the French ports; that Lord Whitworth and General Andreossi were preparing to return home, in consequence of instructions from their respective governments; that the impressment of seamen in England and Ireland was carrying on with unabated vigour, and extended in many cases to persons of sixty years old; and that every appearance indcated that France and Great Britain would speedily cry "Havoc, and let fly the dogs of War."

The First Consul is said to have observed to Lord Whitworth at a late levee of Madame Bonaparte, that he expected no success in a maratime war with England, and, that hostilities must necessarily be directed against her in her own island in which case he should feel it his invitable duty to conduct the invasion in person.

Toussait Louveture, the celebrated African Chief, is dead. He died in prison at Besancon without a friend to close his eyes, and without ever having been visited in his imprisonment by his wife and children, who were taken with him from St. Domingo.—*Mer. Adv.*

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Captain Thompson, of the ship American, who arrived yesterday in 30 days from Londonderry, has brought Irish prints to the 11th of May, and furnishes verbal accounts to the 15th. He was credibly informed that London papers received at Londonderry just privious to his sailing, mentioned, that Lord Whitworth had received a passport from Bonaparte, and was on his return to London; and that Gen. Andreossi had likewise demanded a passport for Paris—That the Channel and North Sea fleets were out—That orders were issued for blockading the ports of France, and that the French coasts in one week were lined with British cruisers. The hottest impress ever known, had taken place in all the Irish ports; old men of 60 years not being spared. Every symptom of immediate hostilities prevailed, and there can be litttle doubt but that ere this, war is renewed between England and France,

A London article of the 2d of May, says—"Toussaint Louverture is dead. He died, according to Letters from Besancon, in prison, a few days ago. The fate of this man has been singularly unfortunate, and his treatment most cruel. He died, we believe, without a friend to close his eyes. We have never heard that his wife and children, though they were brought over from St. Domingo with him have never been permitted to see him during his imprisonment."

Daily Adv.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 3.

In the House of Commons last night, the Chancellor of Exchequer expressed a strong hope, that by Monday next he should be able to lay before the House, some communication on the subject of the negociation—but he abstained from saying any thing that could justify any inference or opinion as to the nature of such communication. In the city, however, the minister's promise, judging by the effect at the Stock Exchange, seems again to have been considered as giving grounds to hope for a continuance of peace. He gave no insinuations even of that kind.

Orders have been issued from the admiralty for a return of the number of ships of war that can be got ready for sea in the course of the present month, independent of those that are now getting ready. In that department the preparations for war are carrying on with more vigour than ever. *Star.*

Letters received at Edinburgh on Friday last from Petersburgh, dated 29th March, say, "That the Russian fleet is ordered to be equipped with the greatest dispatch, and an army of 30,000 men to be got ready immediately, and every thing begins to assume the form of war."

It is generally believed indeed that the interference of France in the affairs of the Republic of the Seven Islands has given much displeasure to his Imperial Majesty; but it is not likely that Russia will assume an attitude hostile to France at present.

The funds this morning continued to look up.—The 3 per cents were at 12 o'clock, 64¼ for cash, and 64¼ for the account.

Letters from Leghorn speak of the alarm and anxiety that prevail in that city, in consequence of our preparations. Most of the English families have sent their effects on board English vessels in the harbour. The Tuscan garrison, at Fort St. Marc, has been, within this month, replaced, by a French garrison. The respect which France shews for allies and independent powers is admirable—she pours a military force in their towns at pleasure—turns out the native troops from the garrisoned towns, and occupies the fortified places with her own soldiers—what a blessing to have such a friend and protector!

May 4.

The 3 per cent. consols, which at 1 o'clock yesterday had got up in price, fell again before the close of the market to 63¾. A report was circulated that a communication would be made to parliament in the evening, in consequence of dispatches brought by Mr. Dressing, the messenger. Nothing however, has transpired; but it is now asserted that Lord Whitworth's household is ready to move at the shortest notice; and that he certainly will leave Paris on Monday next, unless he is enabled to send over the Chief Consul's unqualified acceptation of the sole conditions upon which the armaments will be suspended, and offensive measures delayed.

Government sent orders yesterday through the custom-house, prohibiting the exportation of the saltpetre lately shipped in the Thames for Amsterdam; and the necessity of sending a formidable fleet immediately to sea, caused a very hot press to take place on the river last night.

Reports of the changes in administration still continue. Some assert that the arrangements were finished yesterday, and that the Earl of Roslyn negociated the measure, and is expected to succeed the Duke of Portland in the presidency of the council. We do not believe it. *Star.*

Private letters received by the Dutch mail, state, that a general belief prevails in that country of a speedy change in its government being in the contemplation of the Chief Consul. Incensed at the wish that has been so unequivocally expressed, of Holland preserving a neutrality in the event of war brtween France and this country, and the general disposition which prevails there for renewing the ancient ties which united us and the Dutch, the Chief Consul has made a demand of 40,000,000 of guilders, and has moreover intimated that a great political change is at hand. The least that is expected is a change of all the men who at present compose the Batavian government, but the general apprehension is, that Holland will be incorporated with France.

A French mail arrived last night, and brought the Paris Journals to the 30th ult. inclusive. All the information they contain, deserving of any notice, may be compressed in the most narrow compass, viz. The grand parade of the present month will take, on Sunday next. It appears the Dutch have official information of the surrender of the Cape to its former masters: it also appears, that Russia will not accept the proposition of sending troops to Malta. The report of the arrival at Ratisbon of the Imperial ratification of the Conclusum of the Germanic Diet, appears to have been premature, as it had not arrived at that city on the 20th ult.—The Emperor of Morocco requires a tribute from Austria, as possessing Venice, &c.—Five per cents. 53 on Friday.

May 5.—This morning the following letter was received by the right hon. the Lord Mayor, of which he immediately with becoming zeal, sent copies to Lloyd's Coffee house and the Stock Exchange.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

"Downing-street, Thursday morning, 8 o'clock, May 5, 1803.

"Lord Hawkesbury presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the honor to acquaint his Lordship, that the negociation between this country and the French republic is brought to an amicable conclusion."

The joyful intelligence spread through out this large city, with the rapidity of lightning, and it is impossible to describe the demonstrations of satisfaction and joy which were every where expressed, though many affected to fear that the honor of the nation had been compromised, and no little degree of ingenuity exerted to find out the terms that had been agreed upon between the two governments for terminating the differences that had taken place.

At the Stock Exchange the effect was such as might have been expected from such pleasing intelligence. The 3 per cent consols opened at 68, rose rapidly to 71⅛, and were still looking up when a message came from the Treasury to the Lord Mayor, between twelve and one o'clock, to acquaint him that the former letter was an impudent forgery.

It is impossible to describe the sensation produced by this notice; the stocks instantly tumbled to 63, 62½, 62, and the panick was such, that they would certainly have gone lower, had it not been thought adviseable to close up the Stock Exchange, which was accordingly done at one o'clock instead of waiting till the usual hour.

The committee of the Stock Exchange assembled as soon as they received the Lord Mayor's communication. Several of the Brokers went over to the mansion house to consult with his lordship upon the best means of gracing the forgery.—He shewed them the letter, with lord Hawkesbury's seal; by what means it was procured has not yet been ascertained.

The Stock Exchange Committee have, we understand, declared that all bargains made since the imposition was practised shall be void.

The exact amount of the sum, of which Mr. Aslett stands charged of defrauding, the bank of England, is 325,000*l.*

The Emperior of Morocco has demanded of the House of Austria, as the possessor of the states of Venice, the tribute which was formerly paid by that Republic.

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BELFAST, May 10.

Belfast News Letter office, May 10th, 10 o'clock A. M.

We stop the press to state the arrival of the London papers of Friday last, (May 6th) In a second edition of the Courier we find the following most important, though most unwelcome, intelligence.

WAR.

House of Commons, quarter before 5 o'Clock.

Mr. Addington has just declared to the house that he expects lord Whitworth in this country very speedily, and that general Andreossi has applied this morning for passports for his return. At the same time Mr. Addington stated, that the official communication could not be made to this house till his lordship's arrival in this country. He then moved that the house at its rising should adjourn to Monday.

Mr. Fox objected to this motion.—he thought, under the circumstances of the country, the house ought to meet to morrow.

Lord Hawkesbury could not conceive that any injury would arise from the delay proposed.

Mr. Grey moved an amendment, "That the House should only adjourn till to-morrow, instead of Monday."

Mr. Canning supported Mr. Grey's amendment.

The house is still sitting, and there is likely to be a division.

The funds, Friday morning experienced great fluctuations. They opened a 63, rose to 65, fell back to 64: and a 12 o'clock were as low as 62 1-2.

Every mean is taken to discover the author of the forged letter sent to the lord Mayor on Thursday—and the Sun mentions a report that the person which had committed the fraud had been discovesed, and the seal found upon him.

By virtue of a decree of the Richmond Chancery District Court, the commissioners, on the 13th day of July next, will expose to sale, on the premises, that valuable

TRACT OF LAND,

IN Mecklenburg county, belonging to the Estate of *John Murray*, containing about 4,000 acres, which will be divided into lots, to suit the purchasers, previous to the day of sale. The land will be sold on a credit, which will be made known on the day of sale. At the same time and place, will be sold,

3 Valuable NEGROES.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to forward them immediately, to *Duncan Rose*, (master commissioner) or to the subscriber—post paid, if forwarded that way.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Surviving Executor.

June 9, 1803. 3t.

Hungars Parish,

IN the county of Northampton and state of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroskey, the Vestry of the Parish through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 19 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the state. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MINOR, of Hanover county, having by deed conveyed in trust to the subscribers the whole of his estate, both real and personal, for purposes specified in the deed, we hereby request all persons indebted to the said William Minor, to make payment to some one of us; and all having claims against the said William Minor, to hand them in as soon as possible for final adjustment, as we are vested with full and exclusive power to manage his affairs.

Lancelot Minor,
Richard Tompkins, } Trustees.
John M. Herndon,

April 4, 1803. 4tp.

Preparations for the 4th July.

THE proprietor of the Hay-Market Gardens having provided himself with two excellent GREEN TURTLES, weighing 110 and 124 lbs.—Respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and such gentlemen in the country, who may wish to unite in that festival, that he is preparing for their reception, an elegant entertainment on that day as well as all other entertainments suitable to the occasion, such as an ILLUMINATION of THE GARDENS, FIRE WORKS, A BALL, &c. &c.

☞ Those gentlemen who wish to patronise the undertaking will be pleased to leave their names at some one of the following places, viz. at the Eagle, the Bell, the Swan, and Mr. Lynch's tavern in Richmond, and Mr. Brook's tavern in Manchester, where subscription papers are open on the most moderate terms.

Hay Market, June 24th, 1803.

Agreeable to a decree of Hanover county court, dated the first Day of March, 1803, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday the 29th day of July next, a certain

Tract or parcel of LAND,

CONTAIMING by estimation 100 acres, belonging to the estate of David Thomas, deceased; lying and being in the upperend of Hanover county. The sale to be on the premises, and the terms twelve months credit; the purchaser giving bonds conformable to the decree of the court, with approved security.

The Commissioners.

June 1st, 1803. 4t. p.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Against
Thomas Fisher and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fisher & Davis, Robert S. Hipkins & William A. Hipkins, merchants, trading under the firm of Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state: *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the compl'ts; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and a copy also posted at the front door of the court-house: *And it is further* ordered, that the defendants Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, do not pay, convey away, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher & Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Richmond County Court, May the 5th, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl'ts.*
Against
Thomas Fisher and Charles Davis, merchants in trade under the firm of Fisher and Davis, Daniel Atwell and John Smith, merchants in trade under the firm of Atwell and Smith, *Defi's.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered, that the said Defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Complainants; and that a Copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and a Copy also posted at the front door of the Court house: and it is further ordered, that the Defendants Atwell and Smith, do not pay, convey away, or secrete the Debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,
8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the district of Richmond, March 18, 1803.
Between
Duncan Rose, surviving executor of John Banister, deceased, Plaintiff,
And
Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, which said Martha is the executrix, &c. of Theodorick Bland, Junior, deceased who was the executor of Theodorick Bland, the elder, deceased, and Samuel Perkins, Defendants.

THE defendants Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it wie therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn deposited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as possible.

January 1st, 1803.

Ramsey's Iron Works,

SO well known for their situation, superior construction, and other advantages, are now the sole property of the subscriber, who has released them from incumbrances created by former proprietors, which have hitherto prevented their operation, and is desirous to put them immediately into motion. They consist of Furnace, Forge, Saw-Mill, Grist-Mill, with their appendages—are abundantly supplied with Ore, Wood and Water, and are convenient to the navigation of James River. They make Iron of the best quality, and from the experiment already made, there can be no doubt of their clearing, with a tolerable force of hands, a nett profit of at least ten thousand dollars per year.

I will rent them for two or three years, or will join a gentleman who will furnish an equal number of hands with myself, say 15, and an equal share of money, utensils and other stock, to carry them on for that time, under able and experienced manager, dividing equally the profits, without deduction for rent.

It is requested that applications, by letter, be directed, post paid, to Charlestown, Jefferson county.

Ferdinando Fairfax.

June 3d, 1803. 12aw4w*

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per the ship Ritson, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself, and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. oawtf.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 25, 1803.
Between
Robert Andrews and John Pierce, acting Trustees of Samuel Beall, deceased, Plaintiffs,
and
William Moseley, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 25, 1803.
Between
Overton Cosby, executor of the last Will and Testament of Robert Spratt, the same Overton Cosby and James Ross, surviving partners of Overton Cosby & Company, and the same Overton Cosby and James Ross, merchants and partners, trading under the Firm of James Ross & Co, Plaintiffs,
And
Thomas Blane, Robert Kennon, surviving partner of Horsburg and Kennon, William Maitland, Peter Baird, Satchell, Berkeley, & Company, and Samuel Brandram, Thomas Maltby and George Glenny, assignees of the said Thomas Blane and John Hamilton, Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas Blane, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

C. BOSHER,

COACH-MAKER,

HAVING commenced business on the street leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and industry, to merit the public patronage.

May 18th, 1803. 12w4t.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of NELSON BERKELEY, Esquire, deceased, late of Altwell, in the county of Hanover, are requested to make them known to the executors, as they mean soon to make a final settlement of their accounts, and to give up to the Legatees what assets may remain in their hands.

THE EXECUTORS.

June 6, 1803. 12aw6t

FOR SALE,

At the dwelling-house of the late Colonel Hugh Nelson, in York-Town, at public auction, on the 18th of July next, certain articles of the personal estate of the said decedent,

CONSISTING of Mahogany Tables, a remarkably fine Harpsichord, with an uncommon number of stops, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Japan'd, with Curtains; Table Cloths, a Desk and Press, Carpets, China and other articles. Cash will be required for all sums not above 20 dollars; for sums above that, 6 months credit will be allowed; bond and security being given before the articles are delivered.

JUDITH NELSON, Executrix.

June 13th, 1803. 5t.

NOTICE.

In the case of Solomon Emanuel, a bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Sol. Emanuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 20th day of this present month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commissioners office in the City of Richmond held in the house on the cross street leading to the Basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second meeting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to attend to or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office
Richmond 17th June 1803.

In the case of Thomas Hooper, late a bankrupt.

THE commissioners named and authorized in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against the said Thomas Hooper of the city of Richmond, intend to meet at the Rising Sun Tavern in the said city of Richmond on Thursday the 30th day of June next, in order to make a dividend of the estate of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

RICH'D. DENNY,
CHARLES SPENCER, } Assignees.
Richmond, May 19, 1803.

Journeymen Hatters.

TWO or three, such as are good workmen and attentive to their business, will meet with employment by applying to

A. RONALD.

Lynchburg, May 18th, 1803. 3w

On Tuesday the 28th inst.

will be sold at the Office of the subscribers,

4 excellent WAGGONS, & TEAMS—complete.

NINETY days credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

TAYLOR & BROWN, V. M.

June 6, 1803.

Valuable Property,

(Which has been formerly advertised; and the sale postponed, because a sufficient number of the commissioners could not conveniently attend on the former day day of sale)

FOR SALE,

At Amherst courthouse, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 18th day of July next, being court-day, in virtue of a decree of the Hon. the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant,

Two Tracts of LAND,

In said county, belonging to said Old—THE one containing 120 acres, more or less; the other 5 acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore.—Also, all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of Land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid, or either of them. The decree of the court and mortgage will be produced at the sale for the satisfaction of the purchasers.

David S. Garland,
John Watt,
Geo. Dillard,
John Christian, } Commr.

Amherst, June 4th, 1803. 12t

To be Rented,

For any term not exceeding 7 years,

A valuable small FARM,

ADJOINING the town of Columbia, with a large convenient house for a family, where Mr. John Forbes resided until very lately he removed to his Farm joining to it. The house is in good repair. The farm is not of sufficient extent to be an object of profit to a farmer; but it would be very beneficial to a family and capable of great improvements.—This situation is well adapted for a gentleman in the practice of law at the county courts: It is within 20, or 22 miles at farthest, of five courthouses—Fluvanna, Louisa, Cumberland, Powhatan & Gooch. and. Immediate possession may be had. The first six months will be at a reduced rent, being too late in the season to cultivate the soil. Mr. Littleberry Weaver in Columbia, will shew the house and farm to any person who may apply to him, and will also make known the terms on which it may be leased.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, June 6, 1803. 8t.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Stable of Mrs. Braxton, on Shockoe Hill, on the night of the 6th instant, a small bright bay MARE, bob tail, and a considerable dent on one side, about 4 feet 9 inches high; canters remarkably well, which gait, she is fond of going; paces and trots, and has a lump on the left side of her nose, about the size of a bullet. Whoever will deliver the same here, or at Cherry Cook, King William County, shall be duly rewarded.

Charles H. Braxton.

Richmond, June 7th, 1803. tf.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d. 4d. 5d, 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought and cut.

Cotton Cards by the Box assorted.

10 by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glass.

New England Rum by the Hhd. & Barrel.

Bar and Sheet Iron.

SHOES of different qualities, and a general assortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he constantly keeps and sells for the same prices as they are sold at the Manufactory.

E. W. Rootes.

June 10, 1803.

BONDS due at the Custom-House, Richmond, in the month of June, are payable on the following days:

Per the Octavia,	June	1.
Hope,		6.
Warren,		11.
Janie,		11.
Columbus,		6.
Favourite,		18.
Christopher,		20.
Montgomery,		23.
Industry,		27.
Endymion,		28.
Lovely Lass,		28.
Fame Salt,		10.
Sch. Nancy,		13.

By virtue of a deed of trust

executed to the subscriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpose of securing to Mr. David Maitland the sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thousand one hundred acres, (be the same more or less) which were purchased by the said Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, esq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

Hentico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most eligible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803

STOLEN

OUT of my pasture in the upper end of King and Queen county, the night of the 25th May, a light iron grey GELDING, upwards of 16 hands high, eleven or twelve years old, lame in his fore feet, mostly in the left one which he will favor when standing, (by holding it up) stands uncommonly strait on the fore feet, rather on the points of his hoofs, and appears crampt when going, owing to a severe founder. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLALS to any person who will deliver him to me, or give such information that I get him again.

JOHN JONES.

King and Queen County, } 12aw.
June 3d, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

Just Received,

A consignment of first Quality

IRISH LINEN;

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

REAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following LANDS, viz. One tract containing 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfish River, in Amherst county, about eight miles from the town of Warminster, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of these lands are uncleared. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in said town, on which there is a convenient store-house and small garden.—Reasonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a sale. Mr. Hudson Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherst, will shew them to any person wishing to purchase them, and the subscriber may be seen by any one wishing to purchase at his house near Charlottesville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherst or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 8tw.

To RENT,

MY HOUSE and LOT, PLEASANTLY situated on Shockoe Hill, and on the street leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

A few copies of HENING's JUSTICE For Sale at this Office.